

In the Abstract:

Please amend the abstract of the disclosure as follows:

A method to locate a fault from one end of a section of a power line utilizing measurements of current, voltage and angles between the phases at a first end of said section. Symmetrical components of currents are calculated for the current and voltage measurement at the first end. A value of impedance is calculated for an extra link between the terminals with the impedance for the positive sequence ~~equal to:~~

$$(\frac{Z_{1LB \& AB}}{Z_{1LB} + Z_{1AB}} - \frac{Z_{1LB} Z_{1AB}}{Z_{1LB} + Z_{1AB}}) \text{ where:}$$

~~Z_{1AB} = impedance for the positive sequence of the extra link,~~

~~Z_{1LA} = positive sequence impedance of the healthy line.~~

A compensation is determined for the shunt capacitance ~~with the aid of an equation of the form:~~

$$B_2^{comp-1} (d_{comp-1})^2 + B_1^{comp-1} d_{comp-1} + B_0^{comp-1} = 0 \text{ where:}$$

$$B_2^{comp-1} = A_{2_Re}^{comp-1} A_{00_Im}^{comp-1} A_{2_Im}^{comp-1} A_{00_Re}^{comp-1}$$

$$B_1^{comp-1} = A_{1_Re}^{comp-1} A_{00_Im}^{comp-1} A_{1_Im}^{comp-1} A_{00_Re}^{comp-1}$$

$$B_0^{comp-1} = A_{0_Re}^{comp-1} A_{00_Im}^{comp-1} A_{0_Im}^{comp-1} A_{00_Re}^{comp-1}.$$

The zero-sequence current is determined from the healthy line of a section of parallel power lines. A distance to a fault is calculated for the parallel line section. The distance to the fault from the first end is calculated ~~using a quadratic equation of the form:~~

$$B_2 d^2 + B_1 d + B_0 = 0 \text{ where:}$$

$$\cancel{B_2 = A_{2_Re} A_{00_Im} - A_{2_Im} A_{00_Re}}$$

$$\cancel{B_1 = A_{1_Re} A_{00_Im} - A_{1_Im} A_{00_Re}}$$

$$\cancel{B_0 = A_{0_Re} A_{00_Im} - A_{0_Im} A_{00_Re}}. \quad \underline{\text{The fault is located utilizing the calculated distances.}}$$